

United States Carbon Cycle

Carbon Science Planning

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News & Opportunities

Assessment of Carbon in North America: Science Informing Decisions in a Circular Economy

#SOCCR2 #20YearsofCarbonProgram

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https://CarbonCycleScience.us

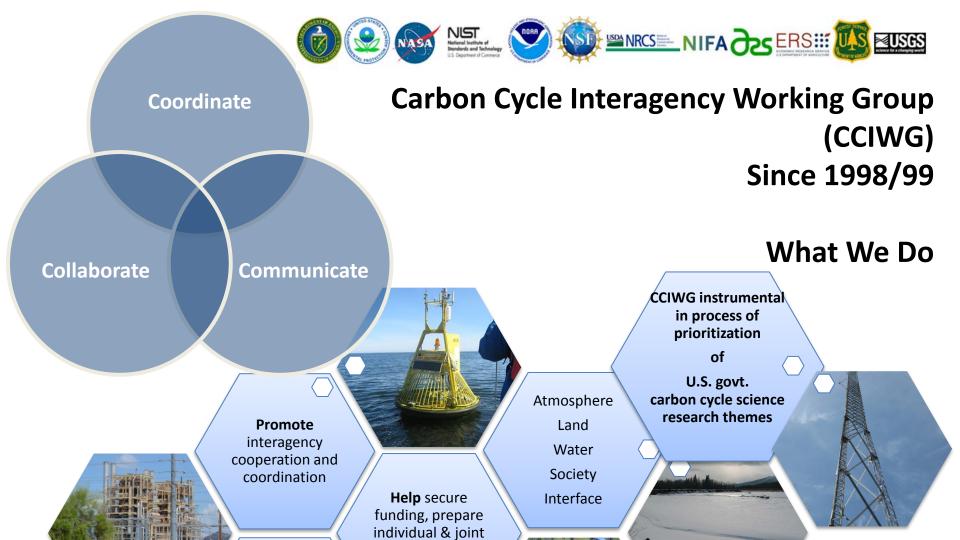
USDA-DOE Summit on Realizing the Circular Carbon Economy: Charting a Course for Innovations in Agriculture and Energy Golden, Colorado July 24-25, 2018









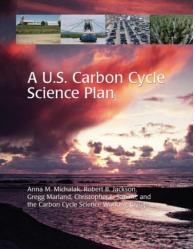


agency initiatives

& solicitation

Involve the

scientific community in providing the needed science to understand the carbon cycle





Coming soon: 2nd State of the Carbon Cycle Report (SOCCR2)

- Follow-up to the 1st SOCCR (2007)
- Led by Carbon Cycle Interagency Working Group (CCIWG)/U.S. Carbon Cycle Science Program under **USGCRP** auspices
- Lead federal Administrative Agency is USDA.
- Focus on U.S. and North American carbon stocks and fluxes in managed and unmanaged systems
- Including relevant carbon management science perspectives and tools for supporting and informing decisions addressed in/related to U.S. Carbon Cycle Science Plan (2011), U.S. National Climate Assessment, USGCRP Strategic Plan (2012-2021) and Global Change Research Act (1990)

104 STAT. 3096

PUBLIC LAW 101-606-NOV. 16, 1990

Public Law 101-606 101st Congress

An Act

15 USC 2921

To require the establishment of a United States Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment, to promote discussions toward international protocols in global change research, and for other

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

This Act may be cited as the "Global Change Research Act of

SEC. 106. SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT.

On a periodic basis (not less frequently than every 4 years), the Council, through the Committee, shall prepare and submit to the President and the Congress an assessment which-

(1) integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of the Program and discusses the scientific uncertainties associated

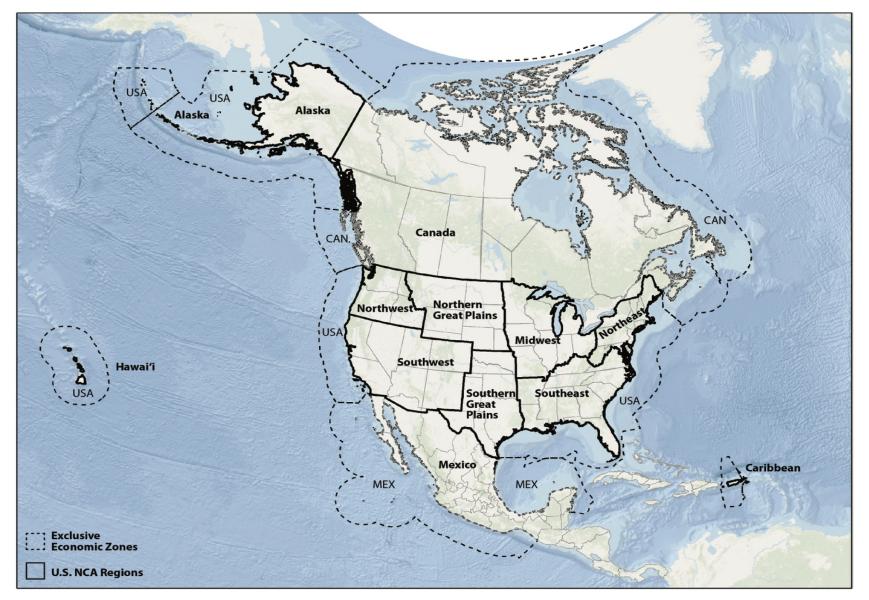
Carbon Cycle Report (SOCCR) The North American Carbon

Budget and Implications for the Global Carbon Cycle

with such findings; (2) analyzes the effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and

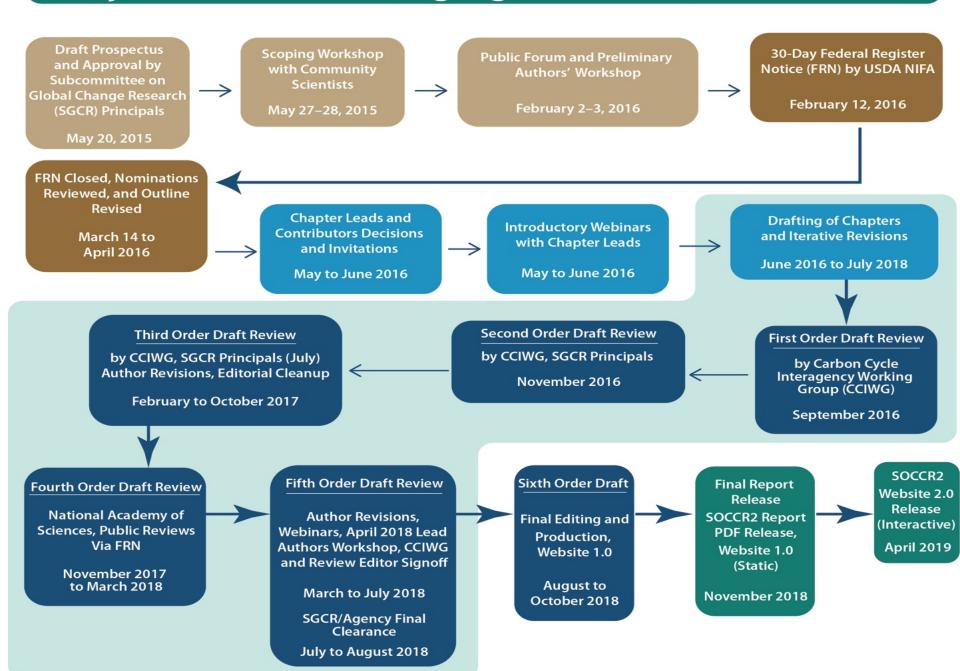
(3) analyzes current trends in global change, both humaninducted and natural, and projects major trends for the subse-

quent 25 to 100 years.



Domain of The Second State of the Carbon Cycle Report. In addition to the land masses and inland waters of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, this report covers carbon dynamics in coastal waters, defined as tidal wetlands, estuaries, and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The seaward boundary of the EEZ is typically 200 nautical miles from the coast. The geographical scope of the U.S. analysis includes the conterminous United States, Alaska, Hawai'i, and Puerto Rico. [Figure source: Christopher DeRolph, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.]

Major SOCCR2 Process Highlights, Reviews, and Timeline



Second State of the Carbon Cycle Report (SOCCR2)

Climate Science Special Report NCA4 Vol. I

Geographical Scope:

North America (United States, Mexico, and Canada) in Global Context

Carbon Cycle Science

Carbon Data, Budgets, and Fluxes

Soils

Terrestrial and Tidal Wetlands

Inland Waters Energy and Energy Systems

Forests and Grasslands

Urban Life and Infrastructure

Indigenous People

Transportation

Climate Change Effects on:

Agriculture, Overall Soil Health, Coastlines, Oceans, and Atmosphere

Changes in Arctic and Boreal Ecosystems

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

> Past and Future Climate Modeling

Geographical Scope: United States

Climate Science Organized by Type of Effect

Extreme Storms

Sea Level Rise

Global Climate Change Floods and Droughts

Emissions from burning fossil fuels represent the largest single term in the carbon budget and are offset less than half by terrestrial and ocean carbon sinks

Human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse gases, are the dominant cause of observed warming since the mid-1900s.

Fourth National Climate Assessment

NCA4 Vol. II

Geographical Scope:

United States and U.S. Regions

Communities, Sectors, and Ecosystems Affected by Climate Change; Climate Change in Context of International Relations;

Water as a Resource

Carbon Science Informing Decisions in a Circular Economy? Some SOCCR2 Highlights (draft)

- Carbon Dynamics in North America and the United States in a Global Context
- Fossil Fuels and Economic Impacts
- A Changing Landscape
- Ocean Acidification

- Arctic Changes
- Carbon in Crops
- Indigenous Communities
- Cities and Carbon
- Easy investments in the Future

Perspective: State of the Carbon in North America (Last Decade, Next Decade)

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